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G^2 , where a represents the adopted semi-major axis. The correction of our orbit gave a good representation of the observations, and an ephemeris was computed.

It should be noted that the average mean motion for the last revolution of the comet is $263''.04$, a value larger than the osculating values given for the preceding apparitions.

It was expected that new observations would permit the determination of a still better orbit, but unfavorable weather and moonlight have prevented Dr. AITKEN from securing new measures.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
BERKELEY ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT,
November 18, 1912.

A. ESTELLE GLANCY,
SOPHIA H. LEVY.

NEW PROPER-MOTION STARS.

Among stars recently observed at Mount Hamilton with the meridian circle, there are eight that show fairly well-defined evidence of proper motion. Some of these stars are faint, and there is more interest than usual in these cases. All show at least a motion of $0''.1$ per year.

The comparison with the A. G. Zone Catalogues gives the first indication of possible proper motion. Recent determinations at the Lick Observatory indicate a systematic correction to the A. G. declinations, at 39° north, of $-0''.7$; while the average deviation from this correction is $\pm 0''.6$. In right ascension the average correction is $\pm 0''.05$, with no systematic difference. Three times the average difference, allowing for systematic correction, may be assumed to be an indication of possible proper motion, which should be confirmed by earlier authorities, when observations exist. Of course the oldest catalogues are comparatively inaccurate, but the length of time between the epochs of the earliest and most recent observations may be considered as distributing the effect of the error in the computation of proper motion.

The following places are from Lick Observatory meridian-circle observations, with the proper motions derived from the comparison with older catalogues:—

Star.	Mag.	R. A.	1912.0	Decl.	Proper Motion.	Epoch.
B.D. 38° 263	7.7	1 ^h 22 ^m 9 ^s .293	+	39° 11' 55".48	— 0 ^s .007 — 0".11	1912.80
38 392	7.8	1 55 29.866		39 11 59.77	— 0.006 — 0.06	.80
39 918	7.0	3 58 11.737		39 16 8.87	+ 0.011 — 0.10	.14
39 2065	6.5	8 5 31.787		38 59 36.46	— 0.008 — 0.09	.14
39 2223	7.0	9 9 25.278		38 58 17.71	— 0.014 + 0.04	.14
39 3069	7.0	16 57 7.723		39 13 38.71	— 0.004 + 0.12	.50
38 4759	8.0	22 20 45.659		38 58 55.90	+ 0.013 + 0.08	.64
12 5061	8.6	23 59 48.954		12 27 53.48	+ 0.020 + 0.09	.84

From three to five authorities are available for places of each star, the average being four. These include LALANDE, LAMONT, WEISSE BESSEL, RÜMKER, ROMBERG, KÜSTNER, and A. G. ZONES Lund and Leipzig.

The probable error of a single observation in the Lick Observatory meridian circle series is $\pm 0''.25$ in each co-ordinate. In the declinations, there is the graduation error also, which appears to be $\pm 0''.18$ for a single circle, in these recent observations.

R. H. TUCKER.

LICK OBSERVATORY, November 25, 1912.